

CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

GENERAL REPORT

BY

Alexander Fraser,

M.B., C.M.,

Medical Officer of Health,

AND

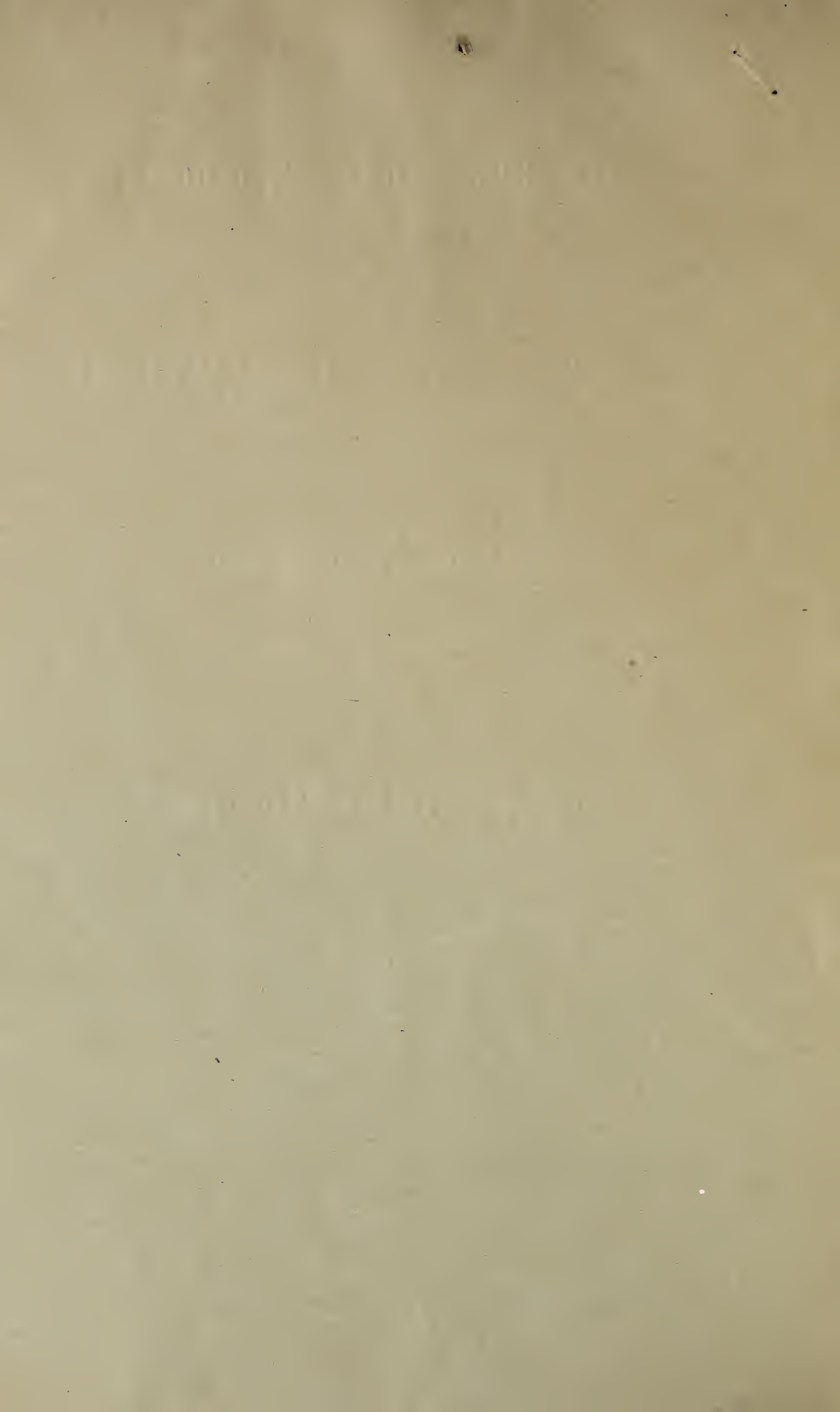
James Philip Mason,

Sanitary Inspector,

TO THE

CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

31st DECEMBER, 1925.



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GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1925.

The Caistor Sanitary District consists of 50 parishes and covers an area of 120,108 acres. It is entirely agricultural. For purposes of administration it is divided into two districts—1 Caistor 2 Market Rasen, the latter township being excluded. The population for 1924 was 13,010. The number of inhabited houses was 3,016, and the number of families or separate occupiers was 3,064.

The Rateable value amounted to £120,304 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £319.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

On the eastern side of the district is the range of downs called the Wolds, which running in a south-easterly direction attain an altitude of from 300 to 548 feet. The summit ridge is composed of chalk of an average depth of 100 feet. The greater part of the frontal slope is composed of jurassic clays, and the lower cretaceous rocks. An important practical point to remember is the disappearance of the secondary cretaceous rocks north of Clixby. Along this northern part of the frontal slope the chalk rests on the kimmeridge clay.

From the foot of the Wolds westward, the formation is of clay, belts of glacial drift and blown sand, with an outcrop of Lincolnshire Limestone, called the Cliff, on the western border of the district.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

			Total	M.	F,	
Births	{ Legitimate ...	...	269	146	121	{ Birth Rate (R.G.) 20.684
	{ Illegitimate ...	...	15	9	6	{ .. Death Rate (R.G.) 12.221
Deaths	...	...	159	79	80	{ from Sepsis ... 0
						{ „ other causes ... 0
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth						
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births ... 81.780						
	Legitimate 18.	...	...	...	...	Total 22.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	1	...	
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3	...	
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	2	...	

WATER SUPPLY.

The chalk being of a highly permeable nature, absorbs a large amount of the rainfall and where clay is banked up against it, springs burst out in the valleys and along the frontal slope. On the higher grounds and towards the water shed the water finds its way rapidly to the east and west. The result is that the supply in these parts is often intermittent. This difficulty is overcome by the installation of wind-driven pumps and rams at the lower levels. In some cases as at Rothwell and Thoresway, where the inliers of carstone give rise to small streams overshot water-wheels are used to operate the pumps.

The quality of the Wold water is uniformly good when it is derived from deep wells or borings in the chalk. Some of these deep borings in the northern part of the district end in the chalk, as at Grasby Top, Pimlico, Keelby, and Riby. In the southern part of the district they penetrate to the upper greensand. There are still in the high Wolds, however, some houses which depend on rain water storage for their supplies, and some others are supplied from surface water wells which are not always free from the risk of pollution. In the Ancholme valley the water is of sufficient quantity but variable in quality. It is hard, and apart from preventible pollution, the presence of the salts of iron sometimes makes it unpalatable and occasionally gives rise to an unpleasant odour. Wells sunk through boulder clay to the gravel give a better supply of water than those sunk in the blue clay. Many of the wells in the low country are not properly lined, but improvements in their construction have taken place within the last few years.

There is a continuous supply at Brocklesby, Caistor, Claxby, Holton, Limber, Moortown, Nettleton, Owmbly, Somerby, Thorganby, and Walesby. Pumping is necessary for the supplies at Brocklesby, Caistor, Limber, and Thorganby. The remaining places are supplied by gravitation.

Brocklesby is supplied from Newsham Lake.

Caistor is supplied from a well which is sunk through the chalk to the carstone :

Details :—		ft.	ins.	
	1	0	soil	
	82	0	white chalk	
	17	0	red chalk and carstone.	
	100	0		

The water level in the well has been as low as 18 inch during the year. The springs at the out-crop were not much affected.

Limber is supplied from a well at Pimlico. The details are :—

	ft.
Well sunk through chalk ...	180
Bore (sunk in 1914) chalk...	70
	250

Springs from the red chalk and carstone impounded in the hills supply Claxby, Holton, Moortown, Nettleton, and Walesby.

Owmby.—The water flowing between the chalk and the Kimmeridge Clay has an outcrop at Owmby Springs. There is a good supply which serves the village.

Somerby —The gathering area is smaller than at Owmby otherwise the source of water supply is similar.

I beg to report that the water supplies at Grasby, Searby, Middle Rasen, Swallow, South Kelsey, Thoresway, and to five farm houses along the Market Rasen Road are defective.

Searby.—This village could be supplied by gravitation from the Owmby Springs.

Middle Rasen —A Bill to authorise the Market Rasen Water Company to execute new works, to raise additional capital, and for other purposes, was passed in 1914. It provides for the supply of Middle Rasen. The execution of the scheme has been delayed by the war. Meantime the wells of the village have been cleaned out.

South Kelsey.—There is considerable diversity in the subsoil of this village. Within 50 yards of the Bull Inn there are wells sunk in the boulder clay, gravel, sand, and blue clay. The water is hard and there is a marked shortage of supply during the Autumn months in some parts of the village. The quality of water, apart from hardness, is not always good.

Under a Trust Deed of the late Mrs. Jameson Dixon, of Holton, provision is made for the extension of the Nettleton water supply to South Kelsey. The parish is already rated for the Moortown supply. It is a question, however, whether the 3 inch main from Nettleton to Moortown would be sufficient for all purposes. The subject was carefully considered by the Sanitary Committee but it was not deemed expedient to do anything at the present time.

Five farm houses on the Market Rasen Road, between Holton Station and the Owersby road have very defective supplies. Our Chairman, the Rev. T. G. Dixon, kindly gave permission in 1914 to connect with the Holton main, free of charge. At that time the owner of two of the farms was willing to make the connection. The offer is still open, and it seems to be the only feasible way of providing a good supply.

Swallow.—The supply to several houses is defective.



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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.		Ages.											Total	admitted to hospi ^l	Deaths
		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65			
Small Pox	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	2	...	1	...	...	13	8	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	9	...	...
Other diseases generally notifiable (Erysipilas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other diseases notifiable locally (Encephalitis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
(Chicken Pox)	2	3	3	2	10	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
20 ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
35 ...	2	3	1	...	...	2	1	1
45 ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
55 ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Totals...	8	8	1	2	0	6	1	2

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The main drainage area of the district is the Ancholme River or New Cut. It runs almost due north and south and receives the drainage westwards from the Wolds and eastward from the Cliff. The Ancholme valley itself is low lying ranging from 8 feet above O.D. to 70 feet at its highest part. Down to a comparatively recent time the valley was flooded for several months of the year, and the work of land reclamation and drainage was first seriously undertaken by the Dutch under an English engineer in 1636, when the sluice at Ferriby was built. Various other improvements including the new "cut" or river were subsequently made and the drainage was established on a satisfactory working basis, always provided of course, that it receives the necessary amount of attention, for the streams bring down a large quantity of detritus during the storm rains, which over an extended period silts up the channels and leads to flooding of the low fields and interference with the drainage at distant points.

Caistor and North Kelsey have irrigation areas. The Caistor field is 8 acres in extent with a good fall and an absorbent subsoil of blown sand and chalk. There is a satisfactory effluent which empties into a neighbouring stream.

The North Kelsey irrigation field requires attention. The subsoil of clay and gravel is liable to become "sewage sick." Still, with reasonable care, it is good enough for all practical purposes because there is no gross sewage to be dealt with.

Keelby.—The North end of the village drains into a tank in field 76 (Ordnance Survey) and the effluent flows into the New Beck.

The south end drains into a tank in field 143, and the effluent runs into the Caddle Beck. It is not a satisfactory system of disposal.

South Kelsey.—Sewage empties into a tank which is provided with a slag filter. The effluent passes into the adjoining beck. It is cleaned out once a year.

Middle Rasen is served by the Market Rasen sewage scheme.

Amongst other things, all public houses in the district were inspected and the sanitary conveniences put into a satisfactory condition. Suitable provision was made for residents and male and female visitors.

The small villages and isolated houses in the low country drain principally into land ditches which are cleaned out when required.

The villages in the Wold valleys are not generally drained. Cesspools are extensively used, which often give rise to trouble.

There is an increasing number of water closets in the district. The water carriage system is, of course, preferable to other modes of disposal in those parts which are provided with a continuous water supply and a system of sewers.

Length of new sewers laid during the past 5 years—2,409 yards. All new drains were examined with the smoke test.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Caistor, Keelby, Limber, and Middle Rasen are provided with scavengers. The work has been carried out in a satisfactory way.

LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one registered house. It is clean and well kept.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are no public abattoirs in the district. The slaughter houses were regularly inspected.

MEAT.

New regulations came into force in April, 1925, and since that date regular inspections of the carcasses have been made with the following results—meat condemned for the four years ending April, 1925, 140 stone: condemned since April, 1925, beef 220 stones, pork 56 stones.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are six knacker yards in the district:—Lissinglea, Osgodby, Keelby, Moortown, Waddingham, and Snitterby. Three of these are far from satisfactory but a steady improvement is being made.

BAKE HOUSES (6).

They were found on inspection to be well kept.

SCHOOLS.

The whole of the elementary schools have been inspected.

The sanitation of the C E. School at Caistor has been re-organised. The vault system has been abolished and water carriage has taken its place. Altogether six water closets and a urinal have been provided. There is automatic flushing, and the drainage runs into the main sewer.

A continuous water supply from the public main has been laid on for drinking and other purposes.

MILK SUPPLY.

The supply of milk is generally deficient. This is essentially a stock raising district. The calves run with the cows and milk production to any extent for sale is almost unknown on the large farms, with the exception of a few dairy farms in the low country which export milk out of the district and do not appreciably affect the local supply. The custom in the case of large holdings is for the farmer, or foreman as the case may be, to keep one or two cows for his own use. After the requirements of the household have been met, the remainder of the milk is churned and the skimmed or separated milk is offered for sale or consumed in the stock-yard. Butter making is more profitable and less troublesome in sparsely populated areas.

There has been an increase in the supply of fresh milk during the past five years.

I have found that fresh milk, when obtainable, is of good quality.

Eight new cowsheds have been added during the past five years. The total number on the register is 54. The number of cows in the district is approximately 340.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The old system of approach to the milking sheds through the stockyards still holds good in a few cases and the cleanliness of the cows in winter months leaves much to be desired. There can be no doubt that our regulations require amendment.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

49 cases were admitted during the year including 46 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, 1 Erysipilas, and 1 Encephalitis Lethargica.

Five rows of trees have been planted round the hospital site in the form of a belt. Altogether 1,000 trees of different kinds were supplied from the Brocklesby Nurseries, at a nominal cost to the ratepayers.

A Diphtheria Block, containing six beds, was opened in 1922. As things turned out, the provision of this block resulted in a material saving to the ratepayers.

Central heating was installed in the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Blocks by means of Cookanheat Ranges, which do the cooking, supply the radiators and the wards, and give a copious supply of hot water for the baths etc.

The administration block has been cement plastered outside, and otherwise brought into a good state of repair.

A Thresh Disinfecter, of the latest pattern, was provided and housed in a suitable building.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

There is no permanent staff at the hospital. The caretaker and matron of our Infectious Diseases Hospital, who have both had institutional training, are also the caretaker and matron of the Smallpox Hospital. The caretaker visits the Smallpox Hospital twice daily and keeps it in a state of constant readiness for occupation. When a case of smallpox is notified for removal they open the hospital and it is expected to be ready for the reception of patients in two hours, the average time taken by the ambulance to do the out and in journey. So far we have run to time table.

SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home—

(a) General—General Nursing is provided by the District Nursing Associations at Caistor, Glentham, Grasby, Holton, North Kelsey, Waddingham, and Walesby, which serve the parishes of Cabourne, Caistor, Clixby, Glentham, Grasby, Holton, North Kelsey, South Kelsey, Nettleton, North Owersby, South Owersby, Owmbly, Rothwell, Searby, Somerby, Thornton, Waddingham, and Walesby.

(b) For Infectious Diseases, *e.g.*, Measles, etc.—Two Nurses have been appointed in the County; one stationed at Louth, and one at Lincoln. Their duty is to visit—(1) cases of Measles and Whooping Cough reported by teachers amongst children attending the public elementary schools, and to nurse severe and complicated cases in the houses where no other nursing is available. (2) cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever, and to carry out doctor's instructions for treatment when necessary.

Midwives—

Employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives, by Public Health Authority. The County Council has provided for the payment of 50 per cent of the expenses of District Nursing Associations in the County when the District Nurse acts as midwife. The number of midwives practising in the Caistor Rural District is seven. These are subsidised by the County Council.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

(2) Maternity Nil.

(4) Fever. The joint Isolation hospital (Caistor Rural District and Market Rasen Urban District) at Osgodby, provides accommodation for 12 Scarlet Fever cases. It is a corrugated iron building, erected by Messrs Humphries, and is in very good repair. The Administration Block is a small brick building adjoining the Hospital. The whole is surrounded by a corrugated iron fence. A Diphtheria Block containing 6 beds was opened during the year 1922. The permanent staff consists of a caretaker and two nurses.

(5) Small Pox. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st October, 1924. Members of the joint Councils were present and expressed their complete satisfaction with the arrangements provided. Plans were submitted and approved for an additional Block to the Hospital owing to Brigg Rural District and Brigg Urban District entering into the scheme.

Any Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, and homeless children in the District. Nil.

Ambulance Facilities.—

(a) For Infectious Cases. A motor ambulance is provided by the Caistor Rural District Council.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. Ambulances provided by the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, and available for this District, are stationed at the following places

Arrangements have been made with the St. John's Ambulance, at Grimsby, for the removal of patients at 1/- per mile.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory. The result is notified by telegram, and a confirming letter is received the following day. Full advantage has been taken of these facilities during the year.

Diphtheria Antitoxin and Antityphoid Serum are supplied by the District Council.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Cowsheds and Dairies, 1905. Common Lodging Houses, 1907. New Buildings, 1924. Slaughter Houses, 1925. Public Health Act, 1925.

HOUSING.

95 new houses were built during the past 5 years, as follows:—(a) by the Local Authority—44. (b) with subsidy under the 1919 Act—23. (c) with subsidy under the 1923 Act—12. (b) by private enterprise without subsidy—16.

Total number of houses closed during the past 5 years was 41 :—Under closing orders—26. Voluntary closure—15.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority :—321.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Report of work done by the Sanitary Inspector for the year :—

*Total number of inspections and re-inspections (including housing inspections)

		Number of new houses erected during the year :—	
		(a) Total	8
		(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	0
		(c) No. State Assisted	5
DWELLING-HOUSES.	1	Unfit dwelling-houses.	
		Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	476
		(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	476
		(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
		(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	106
	2	Remedy of defects without Service of Formal Notices.	
		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	89
	3	Action under Statutory Powers.	
		A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.	
		(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	28
		(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
		(a) by owners	26
		(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0
		(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	1
		B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
		(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	74
		(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
		(a) by owners	59
		(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0
		C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.	
		(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
		(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
		(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
		(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
		(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

*Including Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses, Workshops, Dairies, Cowsheds, Offensive Trades, Lodging Houses, Canal Boats, Tents, Vans and Sheds.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES	{	No. registered under by-laws	...	...	...	...	1
		No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	4
		No. of contraventions of by-laws	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	0
CANAL BOATS USED AS DWELLING HOUSES.	{	No. registered under Acts	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	0
MOVABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, &C.	{	No. inspected during year	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of nuisances therefrom abated	...	...	...	...	0
		No. removed from district	...	...	...	...	0
BAKEHOUSES.	{	No. in district	...	...	...	...	8
		No. of underground bakehouses	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	32
		Contraventions of Factory Acts	...	...	...	...	1
		Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	1
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.	{	No. on register	...	...	...	...	13
		No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	39
		†Frequency of Inspections	...	...	...	weekly	
		Contraventions of by-laws	...	...	...	...	6
		Defects remedied—Slaughter-houses made to comply with new Act	...	...	...	...	6
COWSHEDS.	{	No. on register	...	...	...	...	57
		No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	114
		†Frequency of Inspections	...	...	...	half-yearly	
		Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	5
		Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	3
		No. of milch cows in district	...	...	...	about 383	
		What arrangements for Veterinary Inspection of cows	...	...	...	none	
DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.	{	No. on register	...	...	...	...	0
		No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	0
		†Frequency of Inspections	...	...	...	...	0
		Contraventions of regulations	...	...	...	...	0
		Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	0
		Any instance of disease attributed to milk during the year	...	...	...	...	0
UNSOUND FOOD.	{	(a) Animals seized	...	...	...	...	0
		(b) Articles seized	...	...	...	...	0
		Condemned by Magistrate (a)	...	...	...	...	0
		(b)	...	...	...	...	0
		Articles surrendered	...	...	beef—220 st.	pork—56 st	
OFFENSIVE TRADES.	{	No. of premises in district	...	...	...	...	5
		No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	20
		Contraventions of by-laws	...	...	...	...	1
		Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	0
WATER SUPPLY.	{	Wells	{	New sunk	...	...	2
			{	Cleansed, repaired	...	...	7
			{	Closed as polluted	...	...	0
	{	Public	{	†Area supplied	...	...	11
			{	Percentage of houses supplied	...	about 20	
		Supply	{	New Cisterns provided	...	...	12
			{	Cisterns cleansed, repaired, covered, etc.	...	...	2
	{	Number of samples obtained for analysis	...	...	...	...	0
		(a) from wells	...	...	...	...	0
		(b) from public supply	...	...	...	...	0
		Any insufficiency and where	...	...	Nettleton, South Kelsey, Bishop Bridge		

†Whether Yearly, Half-yearly, or more frequently.

‡Water Supply—Areas supplied : Brocklesby, Caistor, Claxby, Holton le-Moor, Limber, Moortown, Nettleton, Owmby, Somerby, Thorganby, and Walesby.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.	CLOSETS.	No. of houses with privy vaults in District	...	...	not known
		No. of houses with pail closets in district	...	...	ditto
		No. of pail closets substituted for privy vaults	...	...	12
		No. of pail closets repaired and new pails provided	...	...	32
		No. of houses with water-closets in district	...	...	about 200
		No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles	...	...	6
	DRAINS.	" " repaired...	...	...	several
		Drains examined, tested, exposed, &c....	...	...	106
		" unstopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	...	...	184
		Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.	...	...	16
		New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	11
		Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	...	...	several
	SEWERS.	Drains reconstructed	...	...	49
		New lengths of sewer laid	...	...	336 yards
	TANKS, FILTER BEDS, &c.	Alterations to sewage disposal works	one area under-drained and	new channelled	
	CESSPOOLS.	Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaint as to smells Keelby, Limber, Sixhills, Nettleton, and Tealby			
		Cesspools rendered impervious	...	...	6
		" emptied, cleansed, &c.	...	...	40
	DISINFECTION.	" abolished...	...	...	5
		Rooms disinfected	...	...	79
		(a) ordinary infectious disease	...	...	62
		(b) tuberculosis	...	...	17
		Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	24
		Articles disinfected or destroyed	...	...	237
	HOUSE REFUSE.	(a) ordinary infectious disease	...	...	186
		(b) tuberculosis	...	...	51
		No. of covered ashpits	...	...	not known
		" uncovered ashpits	...	...	ditto
		" bins substituted for ashpits	...	...	21
		" houses using bins	...	...	not known
	NUISANCES.	*Is refuse removed by householders or by public scavenger?	...	...	see note
		How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	...	...	weekly
		No. of complaints of non-removal	...	...	6
		Method of final disposal	...	...	to farmers
		Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	...	...	yes—very
		Total number of nuisances during year—			
	DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.	(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	156		
		(2) Reported to Council	Statutory notice issued	...	2
		" " not issued	...	...	0
			After Informal Intimation.	After Statutory Notice.	
	Overcrowding	...	14		
	Smoke	...	0		
	Accumulation of refuse	...	16		
	Foul ditches, ponds, and stagnant water	...	4		
	Foul pigs and other animals	...	16		
	Dampness	...	182		
	Yards re-paved or repaired	...	13		
Other nuisances	...	48			
Annual Salary as Inspector.		Other appointments held.		Salary for such other appointments.	
£345	Housing Surveyor	...	£25		
	Surveyor	...	£25		
	Petroleum Inspector	...	£5		

*Public Scavengers in the following districts: Caistor, Keelby, Limber, and Middle Rasen.

Note 1—Housing Shortages: Keelby, Bigby, North Kelsey, South Kelsey, Middle Rasen, Linwood, Tealby, Walesby, Glenham, and Caistor for a smaller type of house suitable for the working classes.

Note 2—Nettleton Sewerage: Plans and Specifications were submitted during 1924 to the Parish Council for their consideration and it was decided to ask the District Council not to proceed with the work on account of the high cost of same.

Note 3—Sewage: Several of the parishes in the district are in urgent need of an adequate system of sewage and sewerage disposal.

Note 4—Public Health Staff: 1 Medical Officer, 1 Sanitary Inspector, also 2 Nurses and Caretaker at the Isolation Hospital.

In conclusion I should like to refer to the good work done by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Medical Officer of Health

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CAISTOR
RURAL DISTRICT, 1925.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of Death.				Male	Female
All Causes	...	...	...	79	80
1 Enteric fever	...	...	...		
2 Small-pox	...	...	...		
3 Measles	...	...	...	1	
4 Scarlet fever	...	...	...		
5 Whooping cough	...	...	...		3
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...		
7 Influenza	...	...	...	5	1
8 Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...		
9 Meningococcal meningitis	...	...	...		
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	...	...	...	1	5
11 Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	1	3
12 Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	10	7
13 Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...		
14 Diabetes	...	...	...	1	
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	10	6
16 Heart disease	...	...	...	10	14
17 Arterio sclerosis	...	...	...	2	
18 Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	5
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	6	6
20 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	3
21 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...		
22 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)...	...	...	...	1	1
23 Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	1	
24 Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...		
25 Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	1	1
26 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...		
27 Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition...	...	...	...		
28 Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth...	...	...	...	6	1
29 Suicide	...	...	...		
30 Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	1	1
31 Other defined diseases	...	...	...	18	21
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown...	...	...	...		2
Special Causes (included above)					
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...		
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...		
Deaths of infants under 1 year					
Total	...	...	...	9	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	1
Total Births				148	121
Legitimate	...	...	...	139	115
Illegitimate	...	...	...	9	6

Population (for Births and Deaths) ... 13,010

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925, for the Rural District Council of Caistor, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	8		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	23		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	4	1	
Total	35	1	0

2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecut's were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Refer'd to H.M. Ins'r (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1			
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient				
{ unsuitable				
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s.101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork & offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	1	0	0	0

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108—Nil.

